

Established February, 1848.

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

64

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
Araratian Appear,
Capt. J. G. SRENCE, will
be dispatched for the
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 28th Inst.,
at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 22, 1890. 1897

THE CHINA-SHIPPING MUTUAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship
Opasick,
C. H. KEAR, Commander,
will be dispatched as
above on or about the 28th Instant.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 16, 1890. 1708

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG
AND ANTWERP.

The Co.'s Steamship
Cardiganhire
Capt. DOWLING, will be
despatched as above on
or about the 6th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hong Kong, October 23, 1890.


COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.
 FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT.)
 (Taking Cargo for TONKIN & QUINON.)


 The Co's Steamship
 "Capit. KENNEDY," will leave
 for the above Port shortly
 after the arrival of the next English Mail
 steamer from Europe.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
 G. de CHAMPEUX,
 Agent.

Sailing on **October 24, 1890** 1898
Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
 The **4.1. British Ship**
The Myrica.
 JENKINS, Master, will load here
 for the above Port, and will
 have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, September 13, 1890.


FOR NEW YORK.
 The 3/3 E.L.L. American-Ship
George Skiffield.
 DUNKIN, Master, will load here
 for the above Port, and will
 have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
 Hongkong, August 27. 1860.

WINDSOR HOUSE,
HONGKONG.
No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
AND
FAMILY HOTEL.

— — — — —

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the General Post Office, offers FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION to RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS, has a SPACIOUS DINING ROOM, and a large number of well FURNISHED BED-ROOMS with complete furniture. A Good Table kept.

BRAND D'HOTE Breakfast, 8.30 a.m.
Lunch, 1 p.m. and 3.30 p.m.
Dinner, 7 p.m.

By Appointment to the Municipality. Single

Meals at reasonable rates.
ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SERVE
MEALS IN GENTLEMEN'S QUARTERS.
CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Mrs. BOHM,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, August 30, 1885.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL FRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LTD.

WINTER TIME TABLE.
(To take effect from 15th October.)

WEEK DAYS.

a.m. to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.
(Sunday) 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. half-hour.
p.m. to 2 p.m. half-hour.
p.m. to 7 p.m. half-hour.

SATURDAYS.
GUIT THRAMS at 10.30 p.m., and 11 p.m.

SUNDAYS.
CHURCH THRAM at 10.40 a.m.
(noon) to 5 p.m. every quarter of an hour.
p.m., 7.30 p.m. " " "
p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.

Special CASES may be obtained on application to the **STEVANTMAN.**

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars: Five-
six Coppers and Halfpenny Tickets at the
Box.

MACBRYEN, FRICKELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, October 14, 1880. 709

Insurance.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.**

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT
RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1840

TELEGRAMS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

KREUTZER'S SONATA.

Philadelphia, September 24.—The case of the street children who have been selling the "Kreutzer Sonata" was decided in their favor by Judge Thayer today. Judge Thayer in his opinion says the book is a novel possessing very little dramatic interest or literary merit.

The opinion concludes as follows: "The work may be offensive to our opinion and convictions, just as others are which a daily sold in our book stores without objection or challenge from anybody, but it cannot be justly said to be of an obscene or lewd character, nor is it, either in its sentiments or language, in any degree calculated to minister to corrupt or licentious passions, or to gratify low desire, or to encourage depravity in any form."

QUEEN VICTORIA EULOGIZED.

London, September 25.—In an interview with English Catholic noblemen the Pope said he fervently hoped for a renewal of permanent diplomatic relations with England. Under the beneficent rule of Victoria, he continued, the church had enjoyed throughout the British Empire substantial liberty. He further stated that he had the deepest personal regard for the Queen whose thoughtful care for the poor and suffering had won for her golden opinion throughout the world.

St. Petersburg, September 25.—A reform is about to be adopted in the treatment of female prisoners. The Chief of the Department of Prisons proposes to substitute for the corporal punishment heretofore visited upon women a carefully graded list of banishments and solitary confinement to be taken place on the island of Sakhalin, in the Pacific, the solitary confinement to be measured by the number of lashes to be received by the women who would now outlive her. If, under the present law, she would receive one lash on the bare back with the kout, the new rules would give her instead ten days of solitary confinement, and two days instead of every blow with an ordinary whip.

PERSUADING THE JEWS.

London, September 25.—Notwithstanding the Russian official denials the persecution of the Jews is proceeding very vigorously in certain parts of Russia. At Odessa a number of Russian families have recently received orders to quit the country and are leaving for England and America. Upward of 6,000 Jewish families have been expelled from Odessa within a few weeks. Thousands of Jews, mostly of the poorer class, have left other parts of Southern Russia, and they suffer greatly from privation and exposure while on their way under escort to the frontier.

A MURDER TO THE DEATH.

Paris, September 26.—Merrim, editor of *Cocarde* and author of *Figaro's* stories respecting General Boulanger, received a wound over his heart during one of his recent duels. At the time he considered the wound trifling, and little attention was paid to it. He is now confined to his bed with a heavy fever, the result of the wound, and it is feared that peritonitis will set in, causing his death. He was the man who the other

day was interviewed at great length, and spoke in his praise.

DEATH IN A SWOLEN STREAM.

Vladivostok, September 27.—Finnish journals state that during the recent manoeuvres of the Russian army at Kovno Krasnaw a bridge collapsed and 400 soldiers belonging to the Pultava regiment, which was crossing the bridge at the time, were thrown into the water and drowned. The papers state that among those who set their lives were General Andrievsky. There has been no official confirmation of the report. The news of this accident was telegraphed at the time it happened, and the loss of life stated to have been small.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ARRESTED.

St. Petersburg, September 28.—It was learned during the recent manoeuvres at Kovno that four officers of General Gurko's command were arrested on a charge of conspiring against the Government. In their possession were found copies of a pamphlet issued by Polish revolutionists.

A TRAIN IN WHICH THE Czar WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN TRAVELLING CHECKED AT KIEV, September 28.—Another attempt has been made upon the life of the Czar. This time the conspirators planned to wreck the train by which he was believed to travel from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. The obstruction placed on the track was in the shape of live sleepers, which were tightly wedged in between the rails.

The train which was supposed to be carrying the Czar crashed into the barricade of sleepers and was thrown from the track. No details of the outrage have been received, and it is not known whether any arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

A SHOCKING SCANDAL IN BERLIN.

London, September 27.—A shocking scandal is just now agitating military and social society in Berlin. On last Tuesday morning Major von Normann, a most distinguished officer, commander of the training school for non-commissioned officers at Potsdam, and a great favorite of Kaiser Wilhelm, was found dead in his quarters.

He had committed suicide by taking poison and then opening the veins in his arm. It was said to be due to pecuniary troubles, like several other suicides which have horrified Berlin within the past month.

The real facts have since come to light and prove von Normann to have been a scoundrel of the vilest character. It is not improbable that he had not taken his life. von Normann would have provoked a military mutiny which might have resulted in murder, for he ruled the non-commissioned officers under his command with a degree of tyrannical cruelty that had exasperated them to a dangerous pitch, and he took advantage of his power to indulge habitually in monstrous vices similar to those which made Cleveland street infamous.

The exposure came when von Normann attempted to assault a young non-commissioned officer who had joined the school only a week ago. The spirited and indignant newcomer felled his superior officer to the ground and then crossed the barrack yard to the officers' mess, told what had happened and surrendered himself as a prisoner.

THE OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY HELD A CONFERENCE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, AND FINALLY SENT THE YOUNG MAN AS A DEPUTATION TO INFORM VON NORMANN THAT AS A GERMAN OFFICER AGAINST WHOM AN INFAMOUS CRIME COULD BE PROVED, IT WAS HIS DUTY TO SHOOT HIMSELF.

VON NORMANN MADE NO ATTEMPT TO DENY THE CHARGE AND PROMISED THE OFFICERS TO COMPLY WITH THEIR DEMANDS WITHIN HALF AN HOUR.

THE CAPTAIN WAITED OUTSIDE VON NORMANN'S QUARTERS FOR TWO HOURS AND THEN, ASSUMING THAT THE WRETCHED MAN WAS TOO COWARDLY TO COMMIT SUICIDE, RETURNED AFTER PLACING A DOUBLE ARGUMENT GUARD ON THE PLACE.

IN THE MORNING THE ELDEST CAPTAIN WENT WITH A GUN AND A WARRANT OF ARREST, ONLY TO FIND VON NORMANN DEAD. HE IMMEDIATELY HAD HIM TAKEN TO HIS CHAMBERS AND THEN, WHEN THE CAPTAIN WAS OPENING HIS DOOR, AND WAS PROBABLY DEAD BEFORE HE RETURNED IN DISGUST AT HIS SUPPOSED COWARDICE. MAJOR VON NORMANN WAS IN COMMAND OF THE TROOPS WHICH, BY ORDER OF THE PRESENT KAISER, FLED OUT FROM FRIEDRICHSDORF IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS DEATH.

A DEEPERATE COURT.

Berlin, September 30.—Count Kleist, who is in prison for an attempt at manslaughter on Herr Albert, proprietor of a hotel, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself with the suspender of his uniform in his cell. He was discovered, however, and cut down before life was completely extinct.

Until quite recently he was engaged to the beautiful and wealthy daughter of Major Thompson of Detroit, Mich. The motive of his attempt at suicide is supposed to have been a quarrel over his expulsion from the army, which took place last week.

He had also been deeply affected by the suicide of his friend, Count Schlieffen, the moral responsibility for which is believed to rest with Count Kleist.

THE SCOTCH IRON TRADE.

London, September 27.—A crisis is impending in the Scotch iron trade. The masters have given notice to the men of a wholesale lockout on the 4th of October unless an amicable settlement of the dispute is effected in the meantime, of which there is no prospect at present. The first in a number of factories are already out. The threatened stoppage of production has caused excitement in the iron trade.

London, September 30.—The Scotch iron masters have refused to accede to the terms demanded by the men. The Cumberland iron workers promise to support the iron workers who are now on strike in Scotland on condition that the latter must accept eight-hour shifts. The abandonment of all hope of a settlement of the trouble has stiffened the picket line.

A BLOW AT THE JEWS.

London, September 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says the Russian Ministry has just issued a law authorizing the deportation to Siberia, without trial, of all foreigners who have been expelled from their own countries and whose governments refuse to recognize them. This law is directed against the Roumanian Jews who come to Russia.

ROME, September 28.—A sensation has been caused by the action of the Vatican authorities in excommunicating the theological faculty of the University of Coimbra, Portugal, and prohibiting the new ordination of priests in 1900. It is feared serious consequences will ensue owing to the excommunication of Portugal. The Vatican is blamed generally.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

Manchester, September 29.—The manufacturers in whose hands is centered the bulk of the trade between this country and the United States are paralyzed by the McKinley bill, which will not assist to entirely free duty on imports. William Jackson & Co. of Glasgow will also, it is reported, open factories on the other side. But with these exceptions the reports current on the subject are very indefinite.

A leading Yorkshire plush manufacturer said on Thursday that he would sooner lose every American account he has than spend a penny in buying a factory in the United States while tariff legislation remains so uncertain. Charles Macintosh & Co. of Manchester, the originators of the water-proof bearing their name, are credited with views of an opposite nature. The firm transacts a large American business.

Some steamship companies have been using to take storage passengers, as cargo pay better, while at present fancy freight rates are being obtained from excited shippers.

Referring to the McKinley bill to-day the *Times* says, in a long leader: "Its avowed ends as a protective measure will, no doubt, be secured. It will discourage foreign competition, and will diminish the value of many classes of foreign goods which have found a market in America. It will thus allow new industries to come into being and develop themselves, and will enable old industries to obtain higher prices for their products, but as far as it does this it will diminish the general wealth of the country. It will divert American capital and labor from the more profitable to less profitable work, and will thus tend to surrender natural advantages which the country has within its reach. That it will damage industries abroad is perhaps no objection to it from a strictly American point of view. This, however, it will not do without inflicting equal damage on Americans."

A LITTLE GIRL TURNED BY HER PARENTS TO LEAVE FOR LONDON.

London, September 30.—Alice Drumont, aged 10, was a prisoner to-day at the Mansion House, charged with being a "bridge jumper."

The constable who testified against her declared that yesterday afternoon he saw the diminutive prisoner climb upon the parapet of London Bridge, and throwing off her clothes, prepare to jump into the river.

She was urged to attempt the hazardous feat, the witness declared, by a woman who turned out to be the child's mother, and to complete the picture of shocking and unnatural treatment, her father was waiting below to pick up his daughter dead or alive.

On being taken into custody the mother declared that they were a family of professional swimmers, and that ten-year-old Alice had already been in the business six years, and had dived from heights running up to forty feet. This extraordinary and criminal zeal to obtain money, however, was severely censured by the magistrate, who bound the parents over in £20 to keep the peace.

BOULANGER'S MANIFESTO.

London, September 27.—The Boulanger controversy has been raging with the pen and the sword. Boulanger has at last been heard from.

He has issued a manifesto, which is a curious counterpart of that of the Count of Paris, taken in opposition to the same line of self-justification.

The General writes that he consorted with royalists to obtain money for the

promotion of his cause. He found that they believed "his ancestors would benefit them and he suffered them to believe so."

"He denies that he intended to become a Socialist. He declares that he is a Republican, but he is an enemy to the present regime in France, as he is a foe to monarchy in any form. This manifesto is just out and has not had time to receive the comments of the press. It will have a hot welcome and will add fuel to the fire which has been kindled by the Count of Paris. It will encourage his confidence and disgust the few friends he has left, and complete the distrust with which people have come to regard him."

POSSIBILITY OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND TURKISH TROOPS.

London, September 28.—Diplomatics from Erzeroum state the situation in Armenia is serious. The Russian Government has massed a large force of troops on the frontier. The Turks are expecting an attack and are rapidly supplying the Kurds with arms and ammunition, and making other preparations to resist the Russian force, and also a large force of Russian troops on the boundaries of Austria, Turkey and Persia. The alleged object of this increase is to provide for the more effective suppression of smuggling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rio Janeiro, September 25.—A decree has been issued by the Government authorizing the unlimited issue of currency on a gold basis by national banks. Speculation is greatly increasing.

Berlin, September 25.—Herr Sonnberg, a socialist, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment because he remarked that Emperor William himself would be in his hands a victim of a revolution.

London, September 28.—The morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral was interrupted by a horrible tragedy. During the service a man named East, in the congregation, committed suicide by shooting himself twice.

Stockholm, September 26.—The Swedish elections for members of the Riksdag are going against the protectionists, who have had a majority in the House for three years. The returns now in show the election of 116 free traders and eighty-one protectionists.

London, September 28.—The Gaulois says the English Government has purchased a large building at Port Said and is transforming it into barracks for the fortress, which will soon be occupied by British troops. This will give England possession of both ends of the Suez canal.

Intimations.

7. *Padas District*.—From Kuala Pong to Sijung, including Kias, Padas, Damin, and Padas Besar and all Rivers south of, and including Sijung; also including the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

8. *The Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies*.—For the Opium Farm only. Each Tender should state the monthly payments for the year 1891.

Tenders for the Opium Farm for the whole State, and the Colony of Labuan or for the East Coast District, and for the Spirit, Pawnbroking, Gambling Restriction and Customs Farms, East Coast or Sandakan, will be received by the Government Secretariat, Sandakan, on or before 30th NOVEMBER. All Tenders should be under Seal and marked "Confidential Tender for Revenue Farm."

Tenders for the Farms for separate Provinces, such as Kudat, Gaya, Padas, Darvel Bay or Labuan will be received by the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE of the Province or Colony on or before 15th of NOVEMBER.

Each Tender should specify in full the Names, Residences, and occupation of the Persons tendering, and should give similar information as to the proposed securities.

Persons who do not wish to Tender in their own Names may name a number of not less than 3 figures; but those doing so should send their two Names with the number used in a separate Envelope marked "Private" to the Governor at Government House.

All Farms are subject to the Laws and Regulations now in force, which may from time to time be amended or issued by Government concerning the same.

Any further information on the subject may be obtained from the Treasurer-General, Sandakan, or from the Officer-in-Charge of the different Districts or Stations and from the Company's Agents in Singapore or Hongkong.

By His Excellency's Command.

L. P. BEAUFORT.

Government Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Sandakan, 21st September, 1890. 1744

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTES FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUZ, PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND LA PLATA; OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.

LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1890, at Noon, the Company's S.S. CALEDONIAN, Commandant de Mavneuve, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 6th November, 1890. (Cargoes may be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1890. 1841

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION—No. 000.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO AND LABUAN.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1891.

THE GOVERNMENT are prepared to Receive TENDERS for the following FARMS for 1891:

1. *The Opium Farm*.—Including the sole right to import and sell opium for consumption in the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, and in the State or District of British North Borneo to which the Farm applies, and to prepare and sell Opium, Chando and Opium Dross.

The Regulations governing the Farm are contained in Labuan Ordinance No. 11, of 1873, adopted in British North Borneo, and in Notification No. 111 of 1889.

The Maximum retail price allowed by the Regulations are as follows:—

Tels. Chees. Moons. S. c.

6 3 2 0 10.00 Not more than 3 2 0 5.00

0 6 2 1 0.00 0 2 0 0.10

0 1 2 0 0.10 0 0 1 0.02

1 Ball 40.00

2. *The Spirit Farm*.—Including the sole right to import and to sell and or to license others to import and sell Chinese Wines and Spirituous Liquors of Chinese manufacture and the sole right to sell and to issue retail and wholesale licenses to sell other Wines, Beer and Spirituous Liquors.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. VIII, of 1889, and III, of 1888.

3. *The Pawnbroking Farm*.—Including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Pawnbroking Establishments.

This Farm is governed by Labuan Ordinance No. II, of 1868 as amended by Ordinance No. I, of 1872, and Notification No. 131, of 1889.

4. *The Gambling Restriction Farm*.—Including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Gambling houses, and to issue permits to Gamble.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. II, of 1863 and VII, of 1869, and Notification No. 108 of 1889. It does not extend to Labuan.

5. *The Customs Farm*.—Including the sole right to collect all Import and Export Duties, payable to Government, viz:—

On the East Coast:—Export Duties on Rattan, Gutta, Wax, Birds-nest, Timber, and all jungle and forest produce, Import Duties on Tobacco, Spirit, Salt and Matches. On the West Coast:—Export Duties on all jungle and sea produce, the same as for East Coast District. Import Duties on Salt, Spirit, Tobacco, Matches, Iron, Brass and Copper.

6. *The Blacken Farm*.—Including the sole right to collect and to manufacture and sell Blacken and or to license others to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blacken.

7. *The Birds nest Farm*.—Including the sole right to collect the Government Share of 10% on all nests from Macai and Segalong Caves.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the above Farms.

Each Tender may be for one or more of the following Districts or places, and if the Farm of more than one of the Districts or places mentioned is applied for, a separate Tender should be submitted for each District or place, viz:—

1. The whole State of British North Borneo, extending from Sijung River in Padas Bay on the West Coast to Sijung Bay on the East Coast, and also the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, as regards the Opium Farm only.

2. The East Coast District from Tanjong Lintang to Sijung Bay, including Javel, Labuk, Segat, and Sandakan Bays, Kumbatan, Segama and all rivers within the District.

3. The Sijung District from Sijung to Batu Tenggat.

4. The West Coast District from Tanjong Lintang on the North to Sijung on the South, including Barguey and Balambangan Islands and also the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

5. *Kudat District*.—From Tanjong Lintang to Sampangan Point including all Rivers in Marudu Bay and the Islands of Barguey and Balambangan.

6. *Gaya District*.—From Sampangan Point to Bangawan River, including Tampasuk, Abai, Amoug, Sulaman, Tuxan, Gaya Bay, Putatan, Pagar, Kimanis and all Rivers south of and including Bangawan.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CHINA will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 13th November, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, Central and South America, by the Company's connecting Steamers.

Through Passage-Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fare granted as follows:—

To San Francisco \$225.00

To San Francisco and return, ... 337.75

To Liverpool 325.00

To London 332.00

For other European ports, proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this Line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, or Pacific Coast, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agents of the Company, No. 59, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

U. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, October 25, 1890. 1843

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTES FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUZ, PORT SAID.

MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND LA PLATA; OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.

LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1890, at Noon, the Company's S.S. CALEDONIAN, Commandant de Mavneuve, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

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Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 6th November, 1890. (Cargoes may be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1890. 1841

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LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1890, at Noon, the Company's S.S. CALEDONIAN, Commandant de Mavneuve, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the 6th November, 1890. (Cargoes may be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1890. 1841

Mails.